

# **GOES-R AWG Product Validation Tool Development**

## **Derived Motion Winds**

**Jaime Daniels (STAR)**

*Wayne Bresky (IMSG, Inc)*

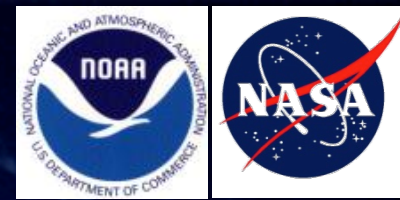
*Steve Wanzong (CIMSS)*

*Chris Velden (CIMSS)*

*Andy Bailey (IMSG)*

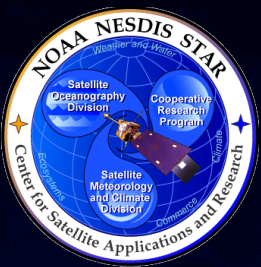


# OUTLINE



- **Derived Motion Wind Product**
- **Validation Strategies**
- **Routine Validation Tools**
- **“Deep-Dive” Validation Tools**
- **Ideas for the Further Enhancement and Utility of Validation Tools**
- **Summary**

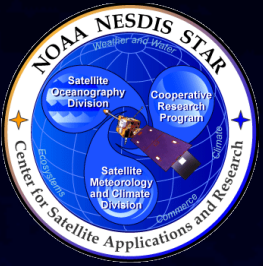




# Derived Motion Winds Product

## *Requirements for...*

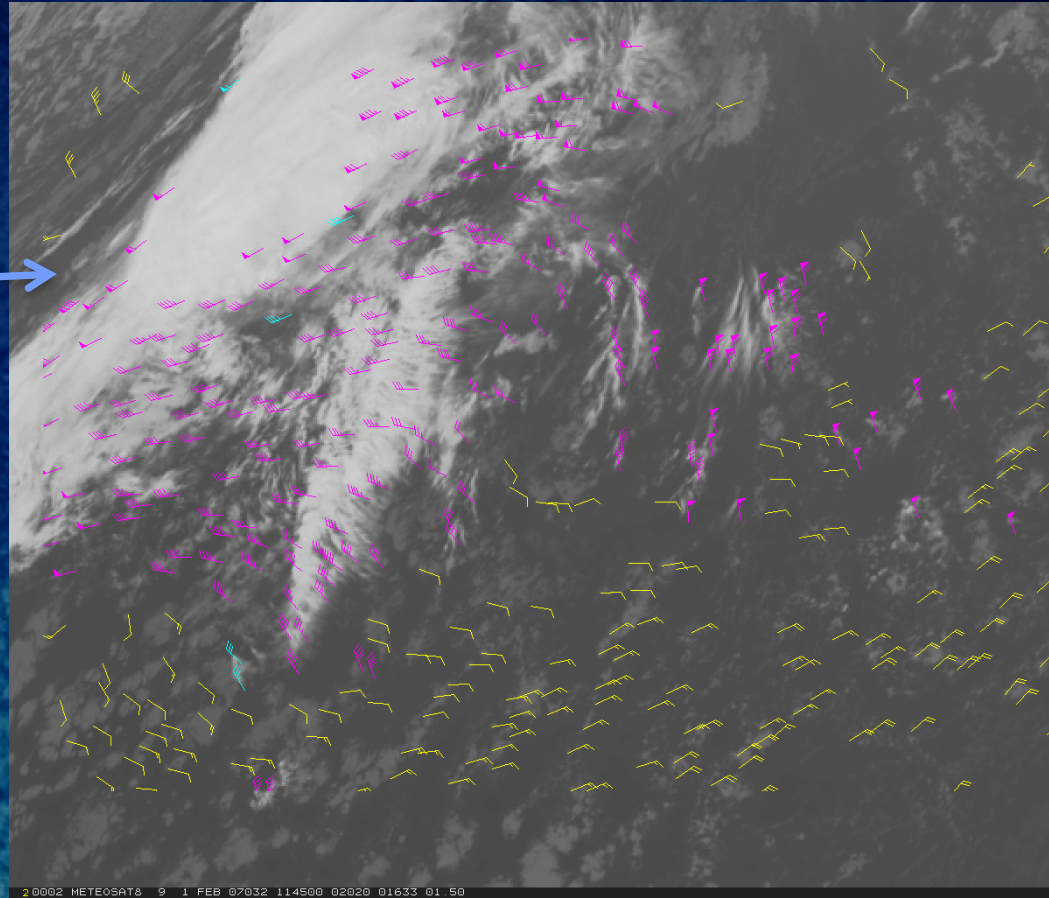
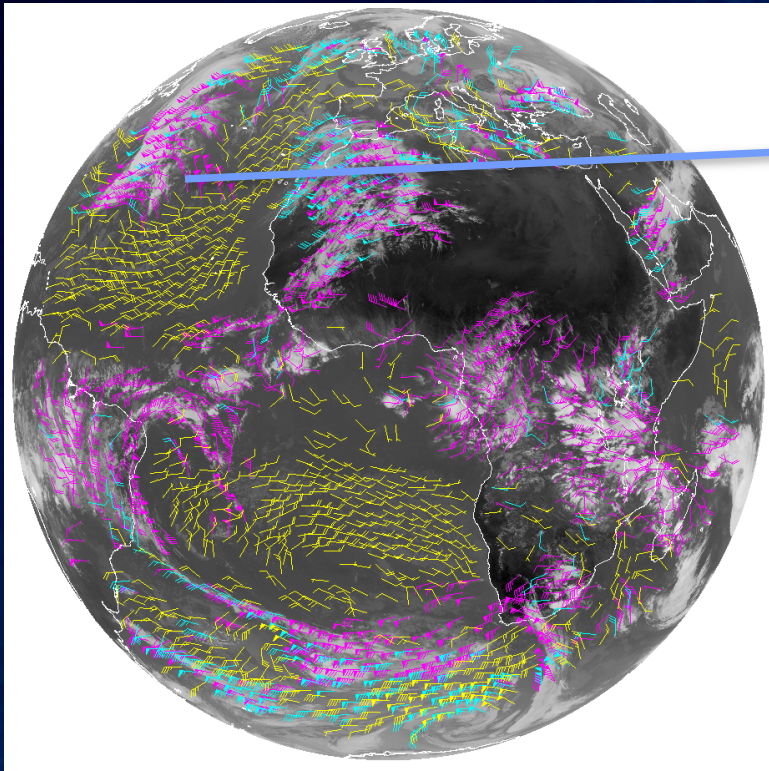
Coverage	Horizontal Resolution	Measurement Range	Accuracy	Precision	Refresh Rate	Latency
Full Disk	38 km	<b><u>Speed:</u></b> 5.83-300 kts (3-155 m/s)  <b><u>Direction:</u></b> 0 to 360 degrees	7.5 m/s	4.5 m/s	60 min (based on a single set of 3 sequential images 5 or more minutes apart)	806 s
CONUS	38 km	<b><u>Speed:</u></b> 5.83-300 kts (3-155 m/s)  <b><u>Direction:</u></b> 0 to 360 degrees	7.5 m/s	4.5 m/s	15 min	806 s
Mesoscale	38 km	<b><u>Speed:</u></b> 5.83-300 kts (3-155 m/s)  <b><u>Direction:</u></b> 0 to 360 degrees	7.5 m/s	4.5 m/s	5 min	806 s



# Example Output

## *Long-wave IR Cloud-drift Winds*

Cloud-drift Winds derived from a Full Disk  
Meteosat-8 SEVERI 10.8  $\mu\text{m}$  image triplet  
centered at 1200 UTC 01 February 2007

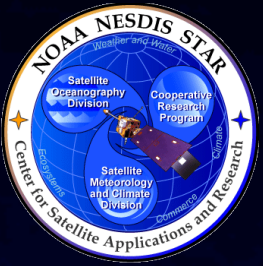


High-Level 100-400 mb

Mid-Level 400-700 mb

Low-Level >700 mb

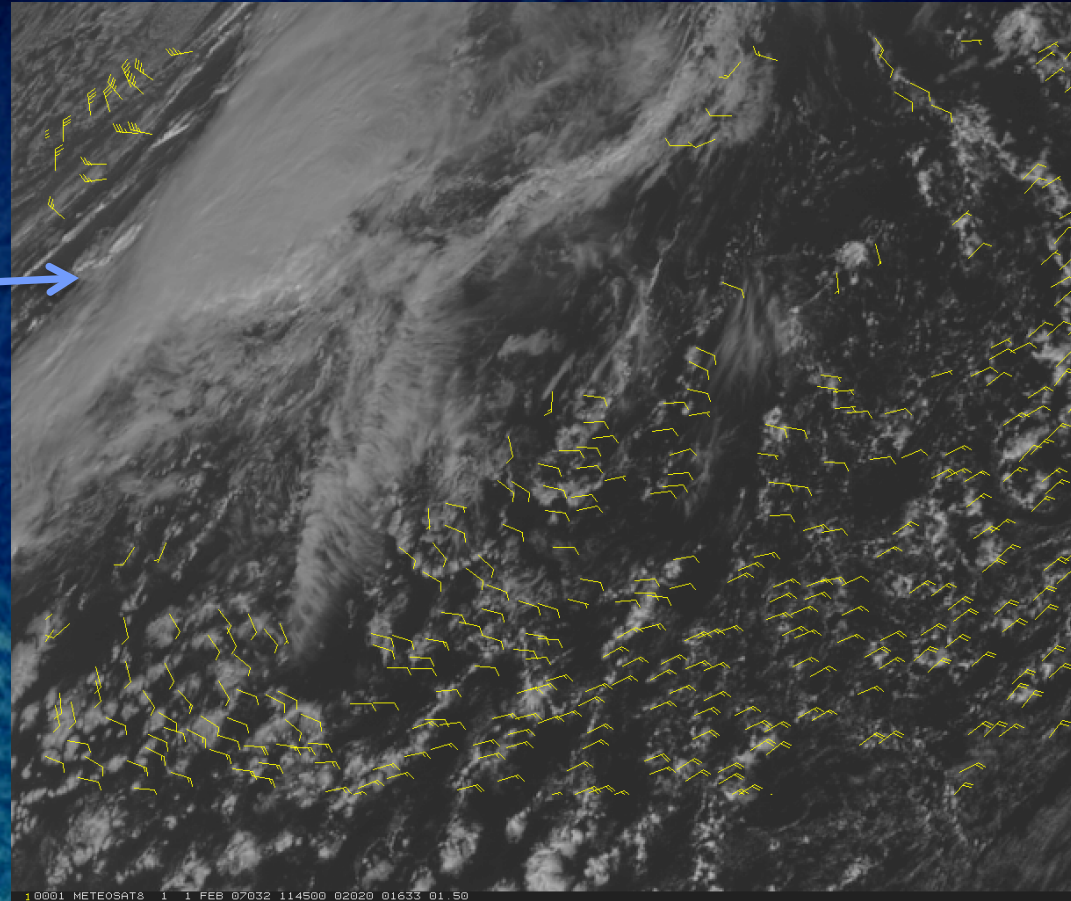
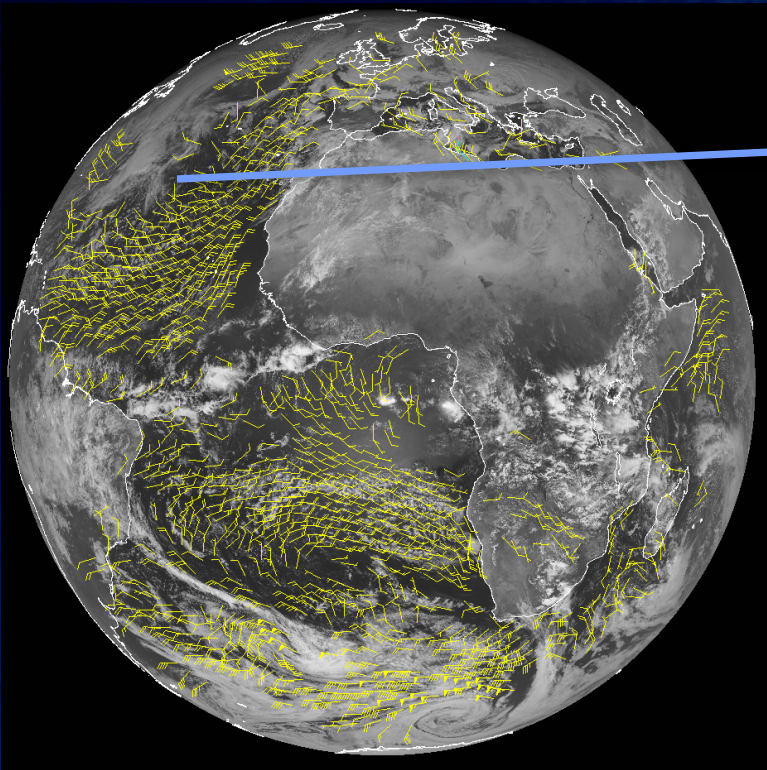




# Example Output

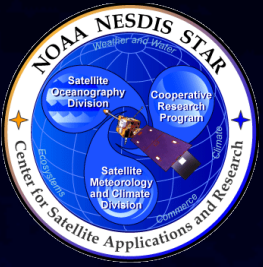
## *Visible Cloud-drift Winds*

Cloud-drift Winds derived from a Full Disk  
Meteosat-8 SEVERI 0.60  $\mu\text{m}$  image triplet  
centered at 1200 UTC 01 February 2007



Low-Level >700 mb

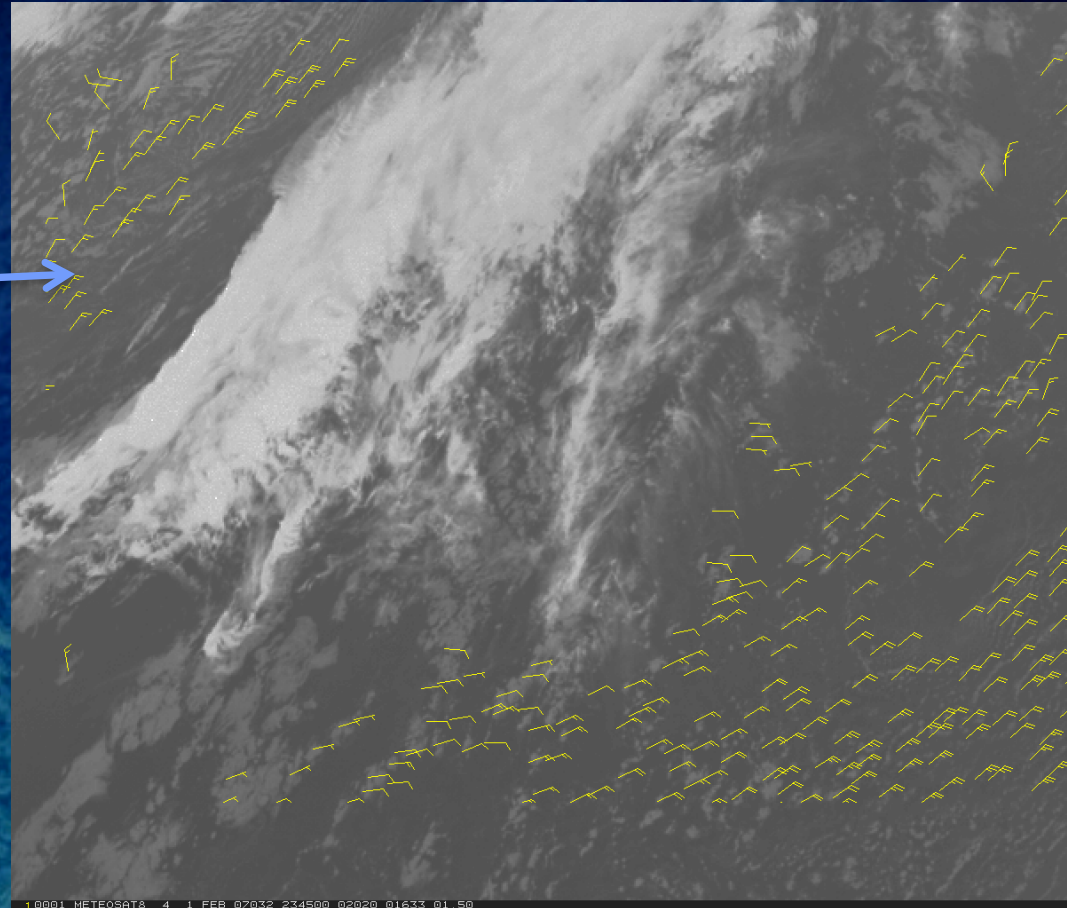
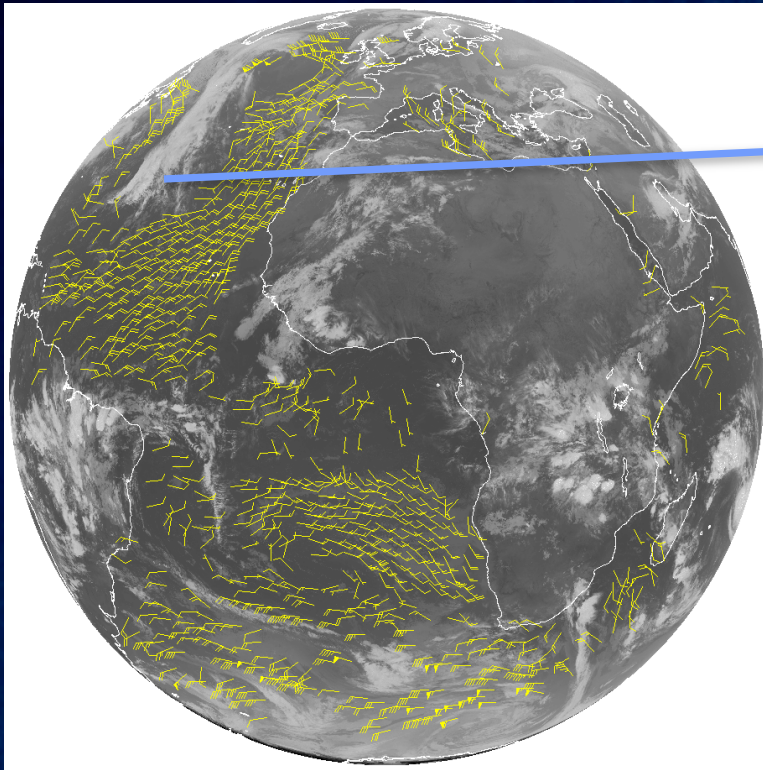




# Example Output

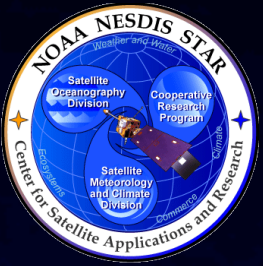
## *Short-wave IR Cloud-drift Winds*

Cloud-drift Winds derived from a Full Disk  
Meteosat-8 SEVERI 3.9 $\mu$ m image triplet  
centered at 0000 UTC 02 February 2007



Low-Level >700 mb

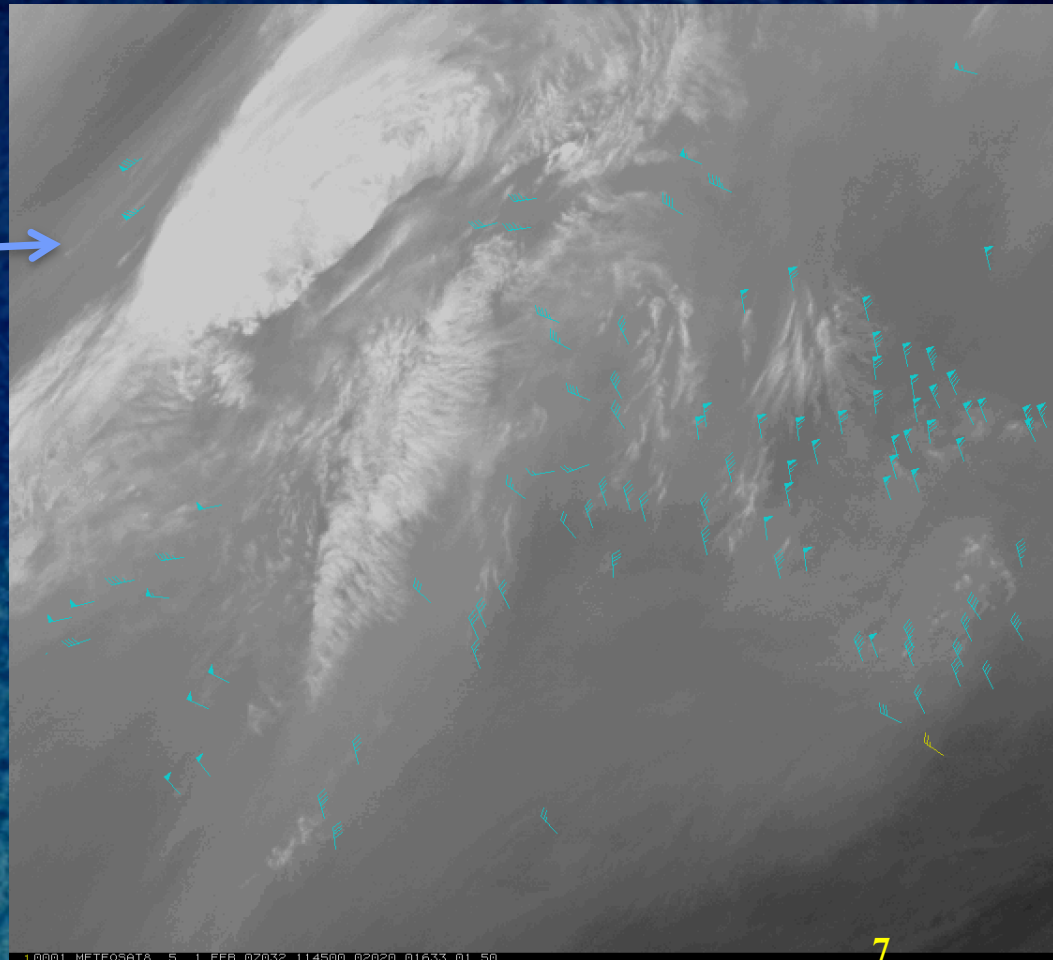
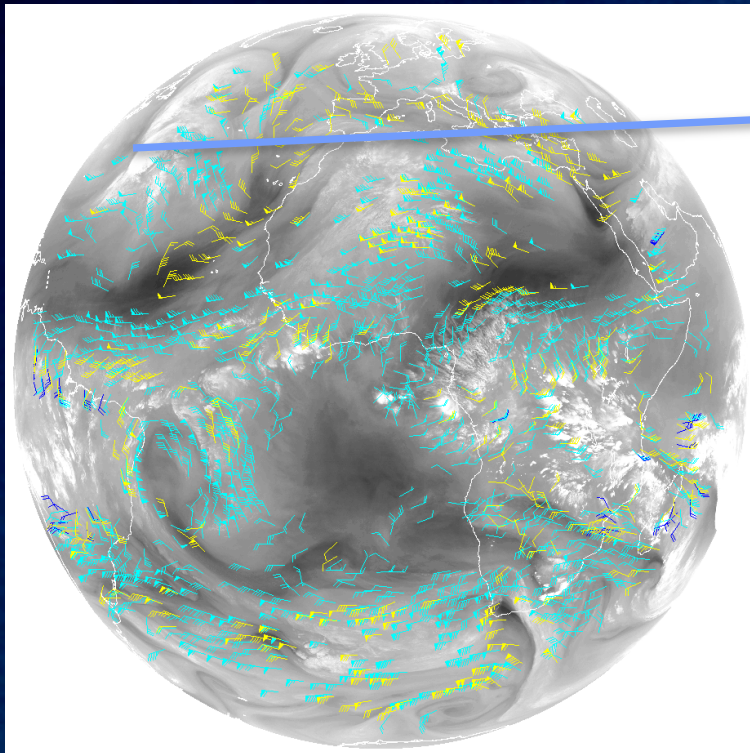




# Example Output

## *Clear-Sky Water Vapor Winds*

Clear-sky Water Vapor Winds derived from Full Disk Meteosat-8 SEVERI 6.2um and 7.3um image triplets centered at 1200 UTC 01 February 2007

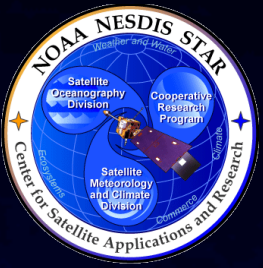


100-400 mb

250-350 mb

350-550 mb

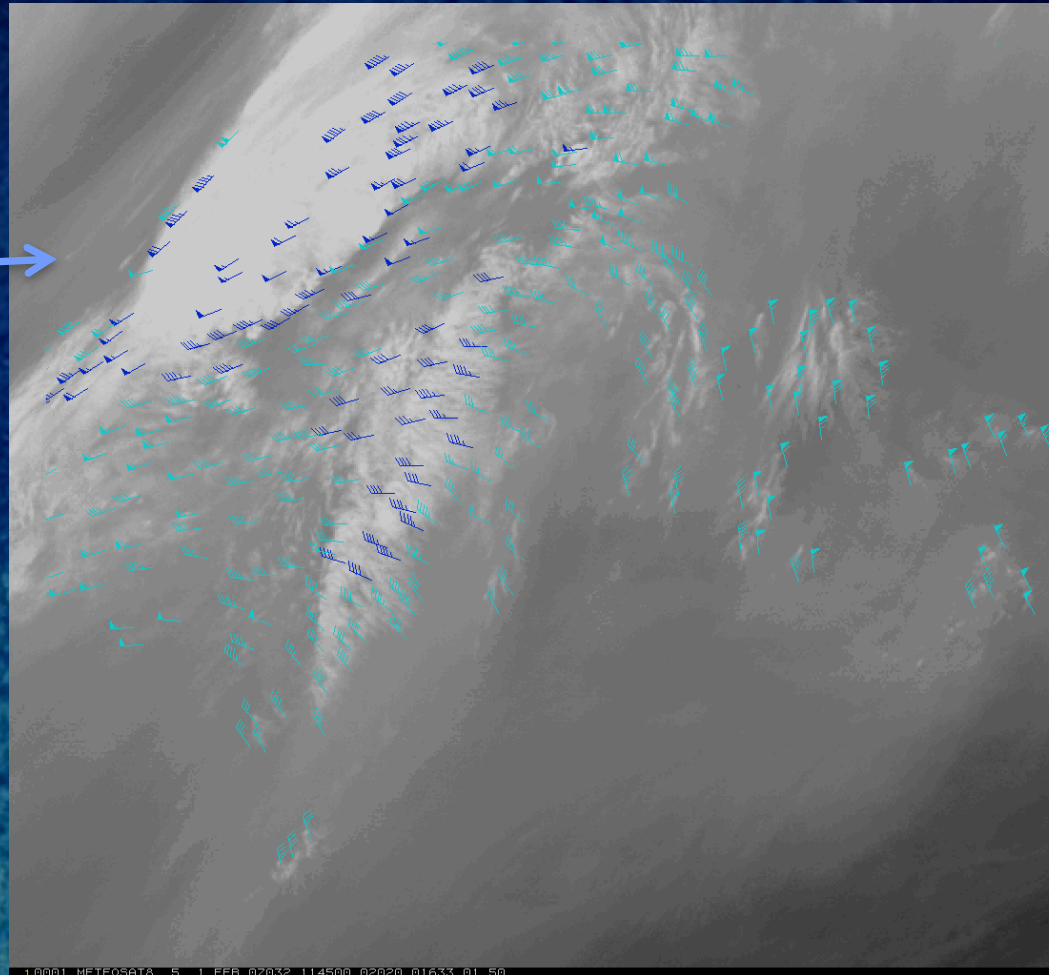
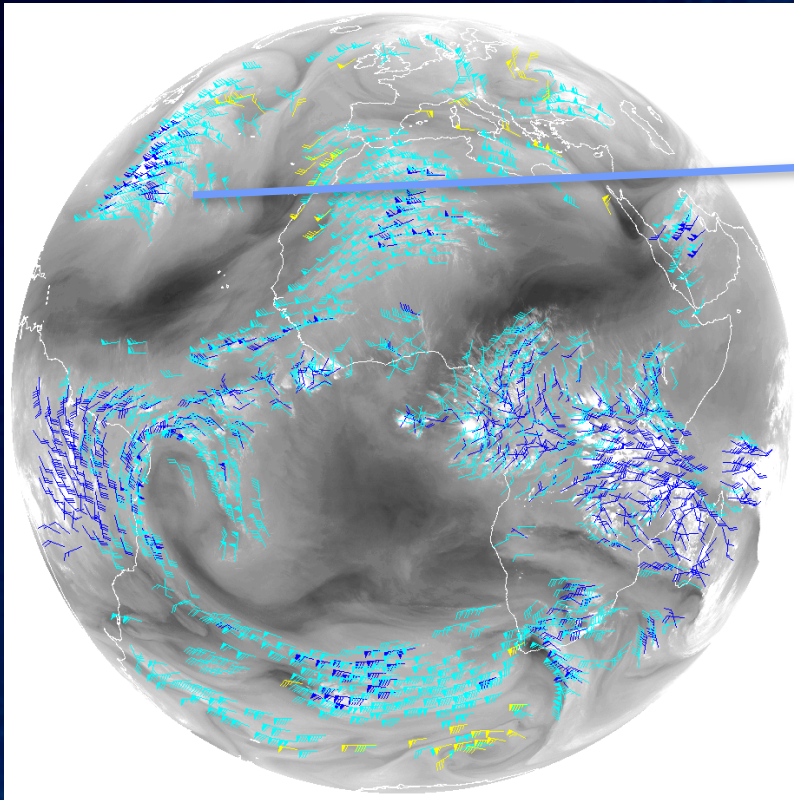
10001 METEOSAT8 S 1 FEB 07032 114500 02020 01633 01 50



# Example Output

## *Cloud-top Water Vapor Winds*

Cloud-top Water Vapor Winds derived from Full Disk Meteosat-8 SEVERI 6.2um image triplet centered at 1200 UTC 01 February 2007



100-400 mb

250-350 mb

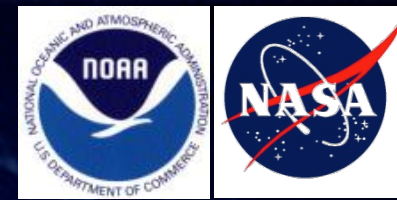
350-550 mb

10001 METEOSAT8 S 1 FEB 07032 114500 02020 01633 01.50





# Validation Strategies



- Routinely generate Derived Motion Wind (DMW) product in real-time using available ABI proxy data
- Acquire reference/"ground truth" data and collocate DMW product
  - Radiosondes, GFS analysis, Wind profilers
- Analyze and visualize data (*imagery, GFS model, L2 products, intermediate outputs, reference/ground truth*) using available and developed (customized) tools
- Measure performance
- Modify L2 product algorithm(s), as necessary

# Validation Strategies

**MET-9 SEVIRI  
Full Disk Imagery**

**Derived Motion Wind  
Product**

**Radiosondes**

**GFS Analyses**

**CALIPSO**

**Routine  
generation of  
L2 product  
chain (ACM,  
clouds, DMW)**

**Collocate DMW  
product with  
reference/ground  
truth data**

**GFS forecast files  
(GRIB2)**

**Clear-Sky Mask &  
Cloud Products**

**Update L2  
Product  
Algorithm(s),  
as necessary**

**Analyze/  
Visualize**

**DMW/Radiosondes**

**DMW / GFS Analyses**

**DMW / CALIPSO**

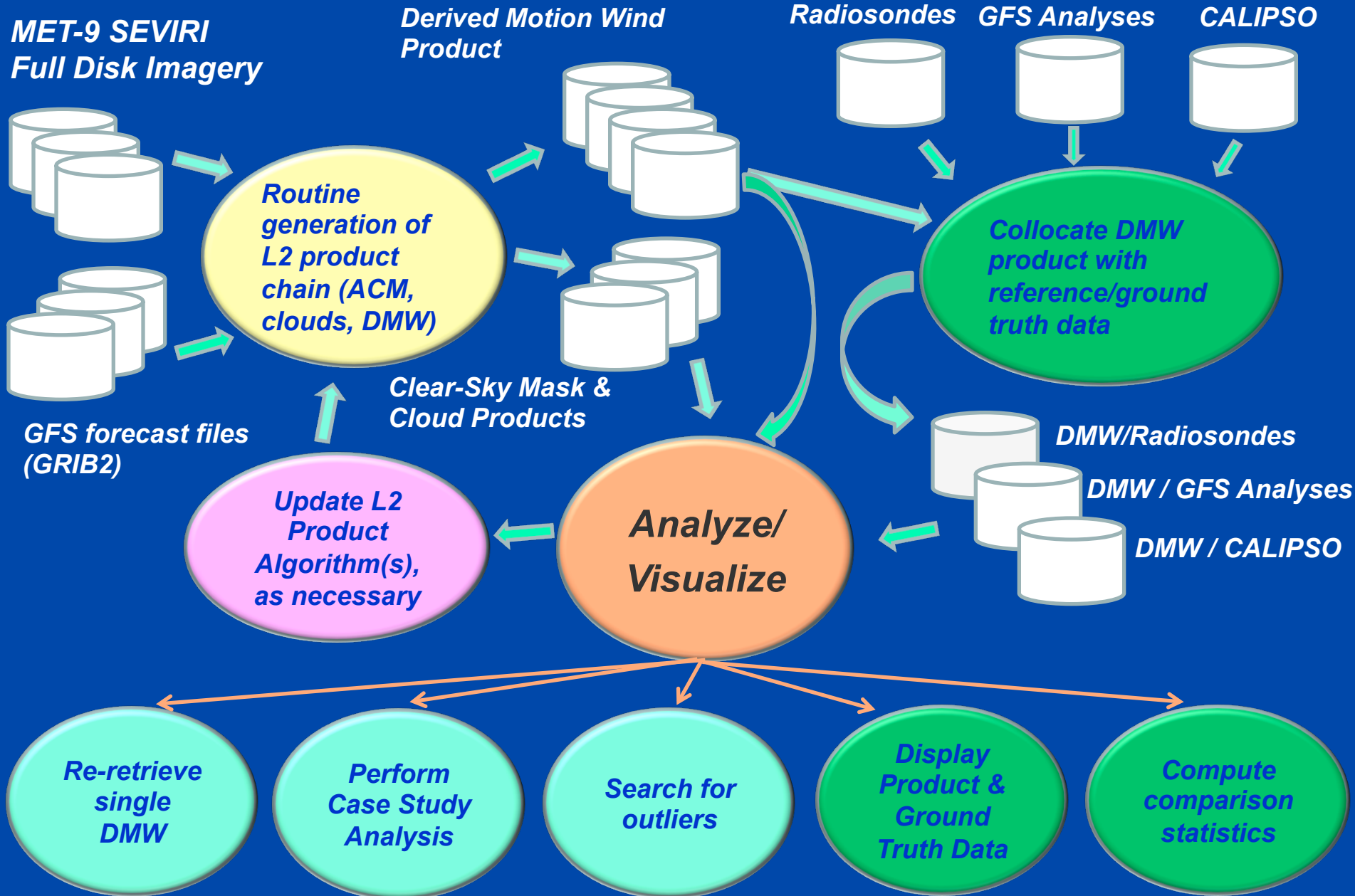
**Re-retrieve  
single  
DMW**

**Perform  
Case Study  
Analysis**

**Search for  
outliers**

**Display  
Product &  
Ground  
Truth Data**

**Compute  
comparison  
statistics**







# **“Routine” Cal/Val Tools**



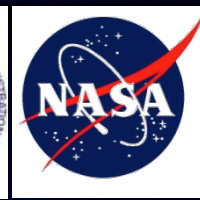
- Targeted for the routine and automated monitoring of operational Level-2 products
- Enable the visualization of products and/or reference (‘truth’) data
- Perform the routine daily collocation of Level-2 products with their associated reference (“truth”) observations and the creation of comprehensive collocation databases
- Enable the generation and visualization of comparison statistics
- Rely on/built upon a variety of existing libraries that enable data analysis and visualization capabilities
  - Man-computer Interactive Data Access System (McIDAS)
  - Interactive Data Language (IDL)
  - Java
  - Other



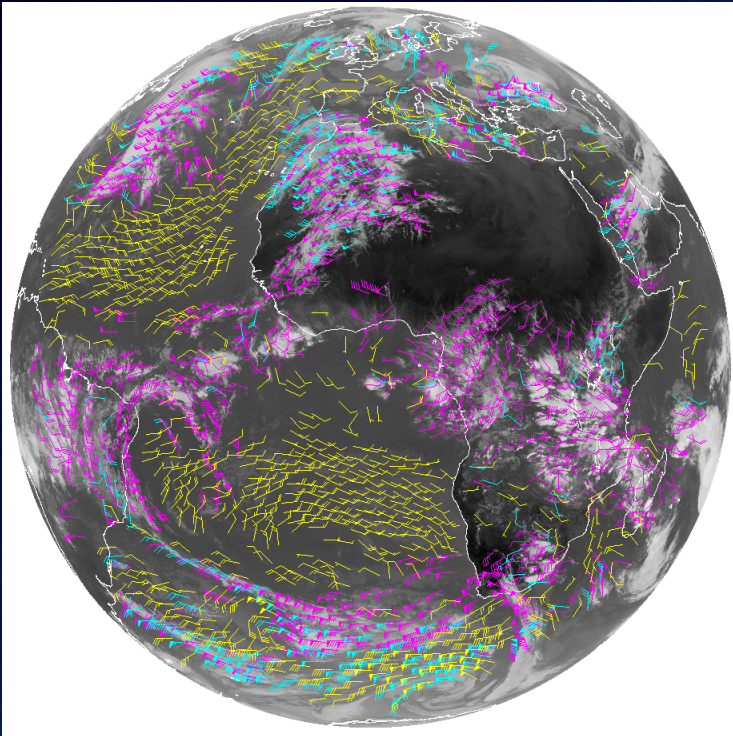


# Routine Validation Tools

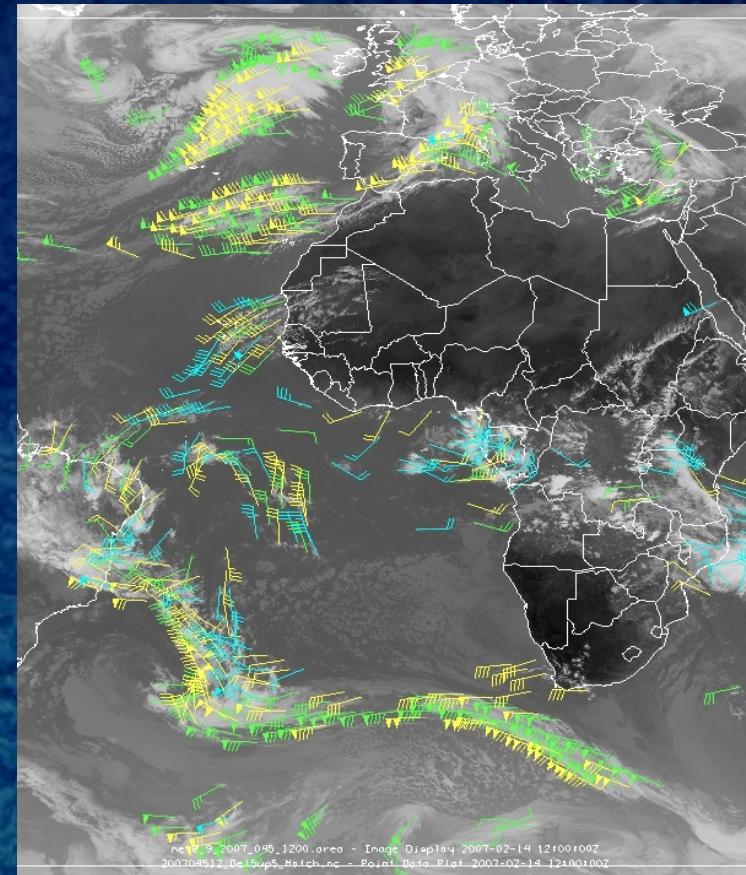
## *Product Visualization ...*



***McIDAS-X***



***McIDAS-V***



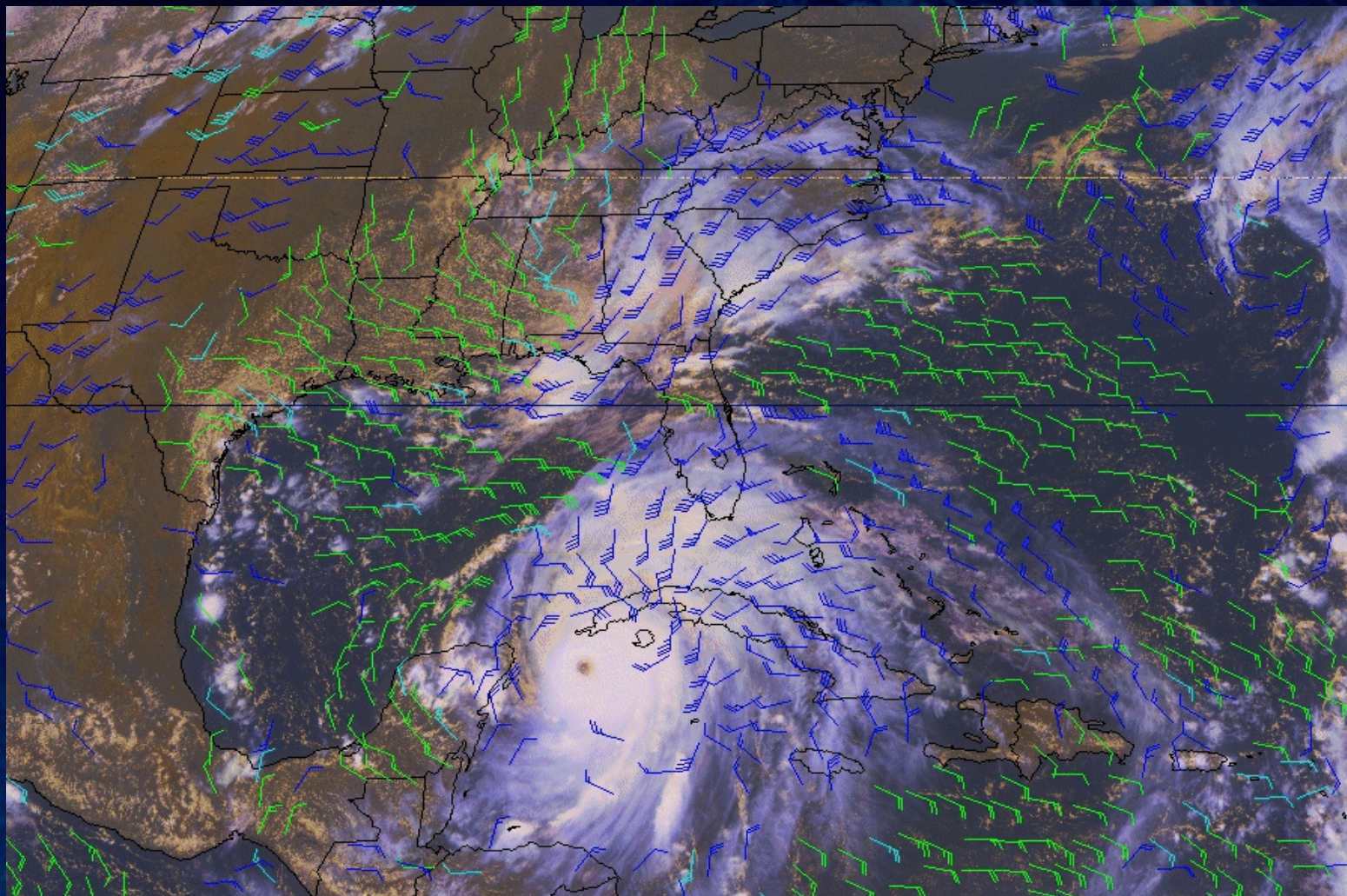
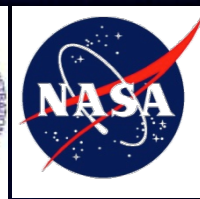
Heavy reliance on McIDAS to visualize DMW products, intermediate outputs, diagnostic data, ancillary datasets, and reference/"ground-truth"





# **Routine Validation Tools**

## *Product Visualization ...*



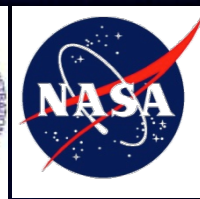
***Java-based program written to display satellite winds vectors over a false color image***



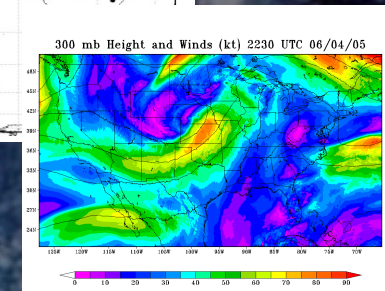
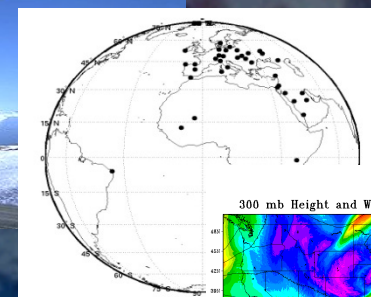
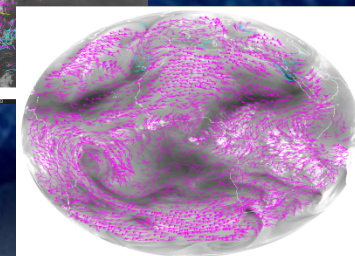
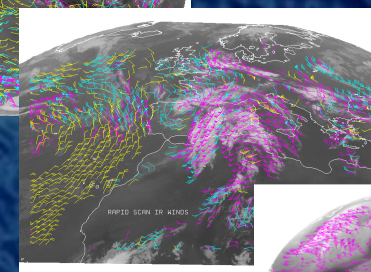
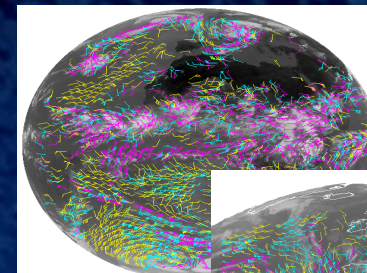


# Routine Validation Tools

## Collocation Tools...



- Collocation Software (DMW and Reference/"Ground Truth" Winds)
  - Radiosondes
  - GFS Analysis
  - Customized code (built on top of McIDAS) to perform the routine daily collocation of Level-2 products with their associated reference ("truth") observations
  - Creation of comprehensive collocation databases that contain information that enables comparisons, "error" analyses



**Satellite/Raob winds**



**Satellite/GFS Winds**

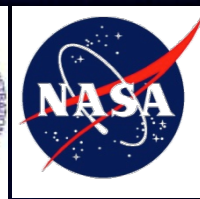






# Routine Validation Tools

## Comparison Statistics...



- Customized codes that enable the generation and visualization of comparison statistics
  - Text reports
  - Creation of a database of statistics enabling time series of comparison statistics to be generated
  - Use the PGPLOT Graphics Subroutine Library
    - Fortran- or C-callable, device-independent graphics package for making various scientific graphs
- Visualize contents of collocated databases
  - McIDAS is used

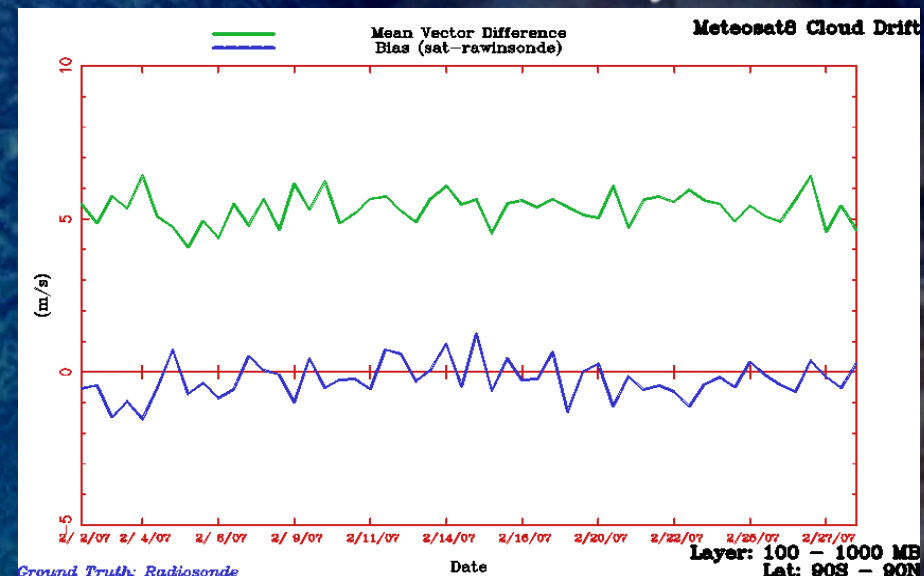
### GOES-13 CD WIND RAOB MATCH ERROR STATISTICS

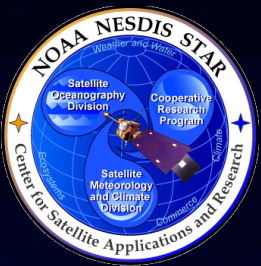
PRESSURE RANGE: 100 - 1000

LATITUDE RANGE: -90 - 90

	SAT	GUESS	RAOB
RMS DIFFERENCE (m/s)	6.68	6.11	
NORMALIZED RMS	0.34	0.31	
AVG DIFFERENCE (m/s)	5.51	5.02	
STD DEVIATION (m/s)	3.78	3.48	
SPEED BIAS (m/s)	-0.97	-1.32	
DIRECTION DIF  (deg)	14.85	15.06	
SPEED (m/s)	18.55	18.20	19.52
SAMPLE SIZE	87100		

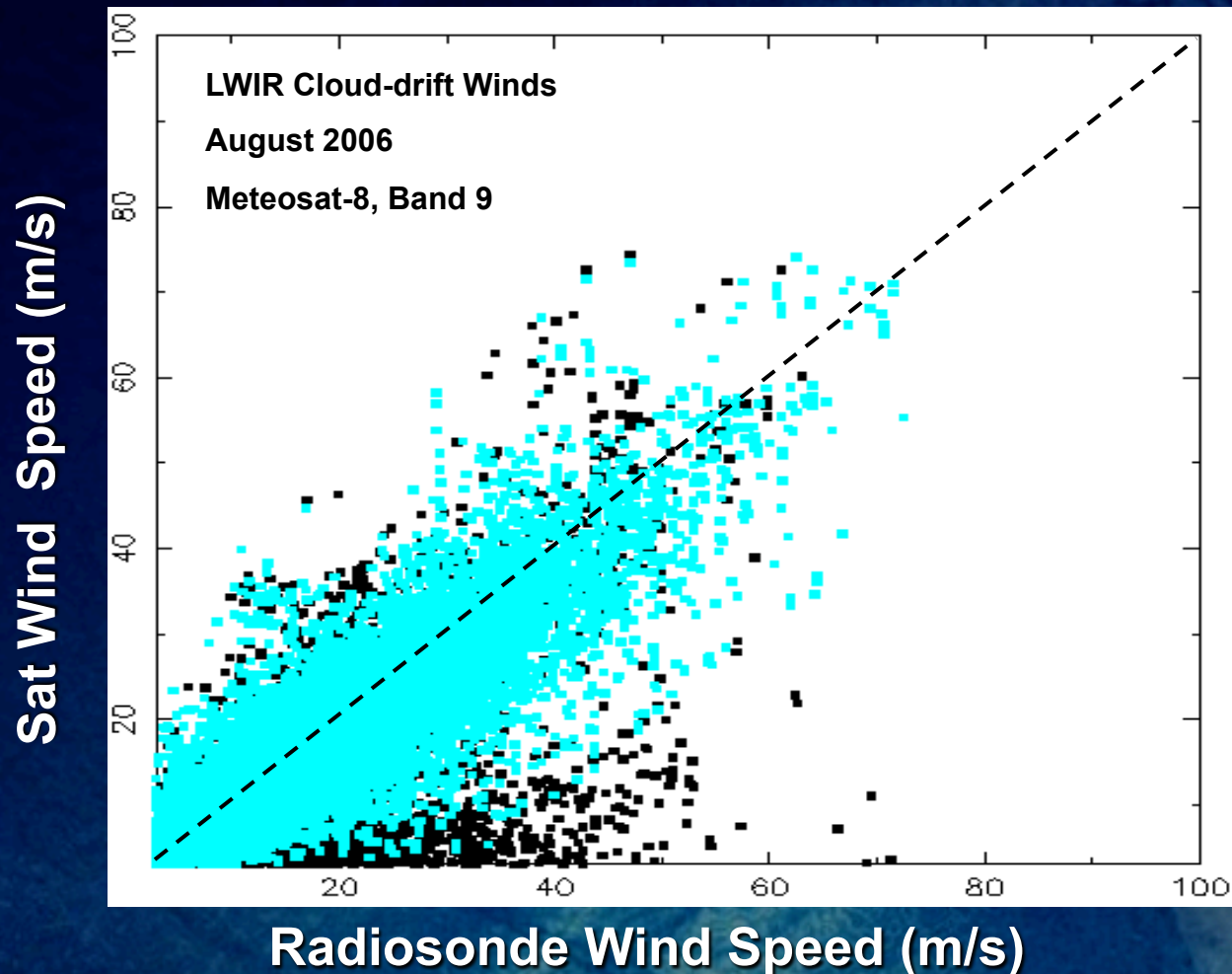
**Satellite DMW vs. Raob Wind** OR  
**Satellite DMW vs. GFS Analysis Wind**





# Example Scatter Plot Generated with PGPLOT

*Version 3 vs. Version 4 Performance ...*



## Black - Version 3 Algorithm

RMS: 7.78 m/s

MVD: 6.14 m/s

Spd Bias: -2.00 m/s

Speed: 17.68 m/s

Sample: 17,362

## Light Blue - Version 4 Algorithm (Nested Tracking)

RMS: 6.89 m/s

MVD: 5.46 m/s

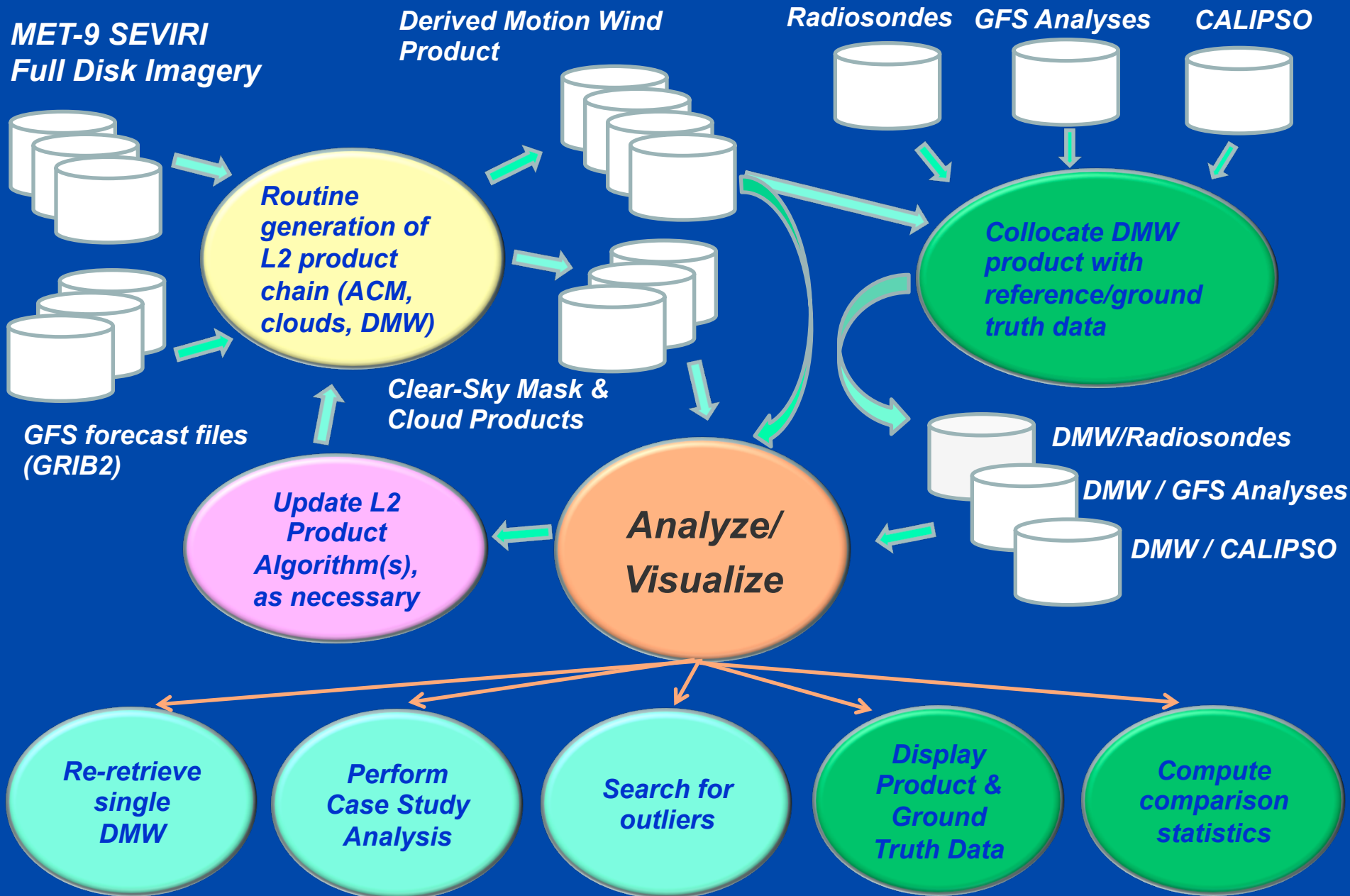
Spd Bias: -0.18 m/s

Speed: 17.91 m/s

Sample: 17,428 16

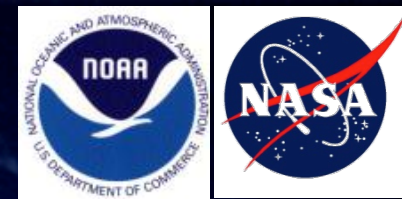


# Validation Strategies





# **“Deep-Dive” Cal/Val Tools**

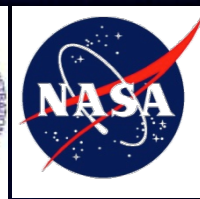


- Set of customized tools targeted for “deep-dive” assessment of Level-2 products in the research and development environment
- Provide algorithm developers with the means to assess the performance of an algorithm, including any and all ancillary and intermediate data needed by the algorithm to generate the product
- May include a product reprocessing capability
  - In whole or individual retrievals
- Enhanced visualization capabilities that enable more detailed scientific analyses
- Rely on/built upon a variety of existing libraries that enable data analysis and visualization
  - Man-computer Interactive Data Access System (McIDAS)
  - Interactive Data Language (IDL)
  - MATLAB
  - Java
  - Other

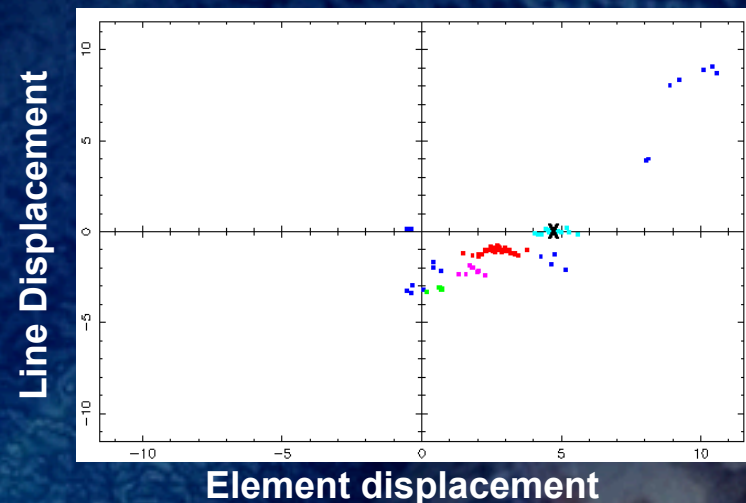
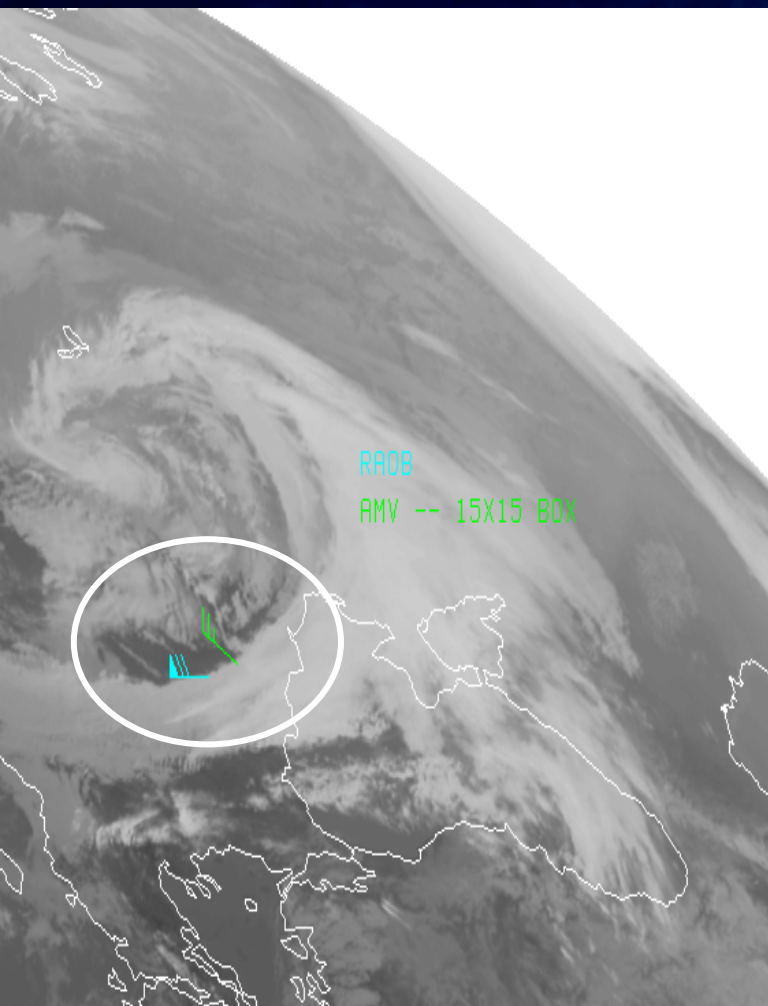




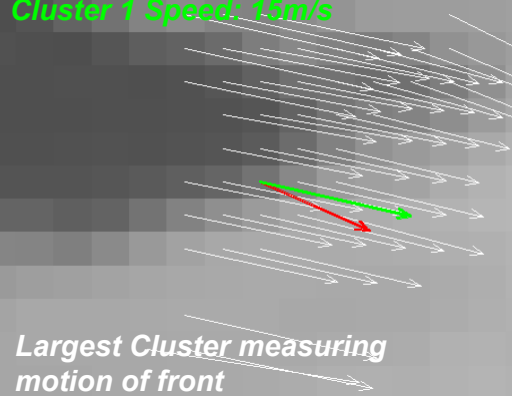
# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools



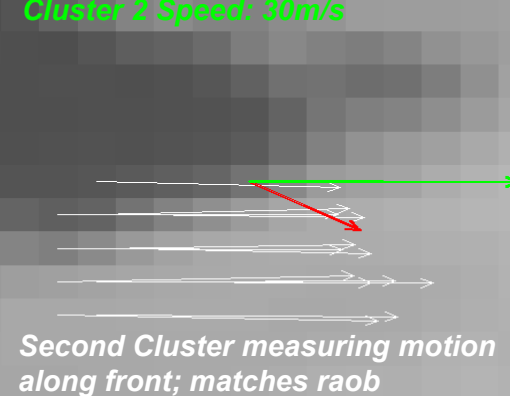
**"Stand-alone re-retrieval & visualization tool"** that enables the generation of a single derived motion wind vector for a single target scene and allows for the visualization of wind solution, tracking diagnostics, target scene characteristics . *PGPLOT library used....*



**Control – 15x15 (Speed: 12m/s)**  
**Cluster 1 Speed: 15m/s**

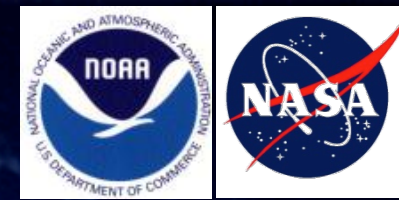


**Control – 15x15 (Speed: 12m/s)**  
**Cluster 2 Speed: 30m/s**





# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

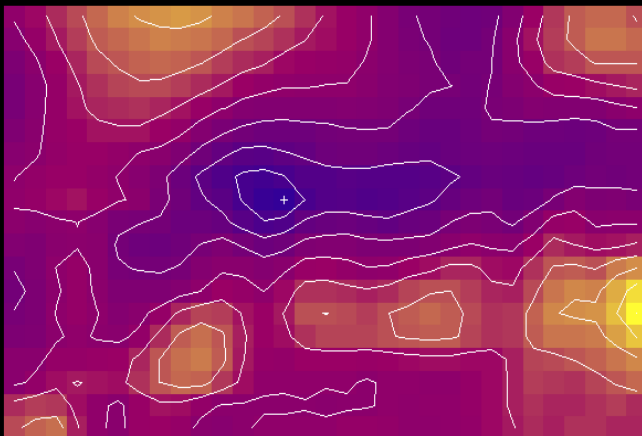


**"Stand-alone re-retrieval & visualization tool "** that enables the generation of a single derived motion wind vector for a single target scene and allows for the visualization of wind solution, tracking diagnostics, target scene characteristics . *PGPLOT library used....*

## Feature Tracking Diagnostics

### Correlation Surface Plots

Correlation Surface

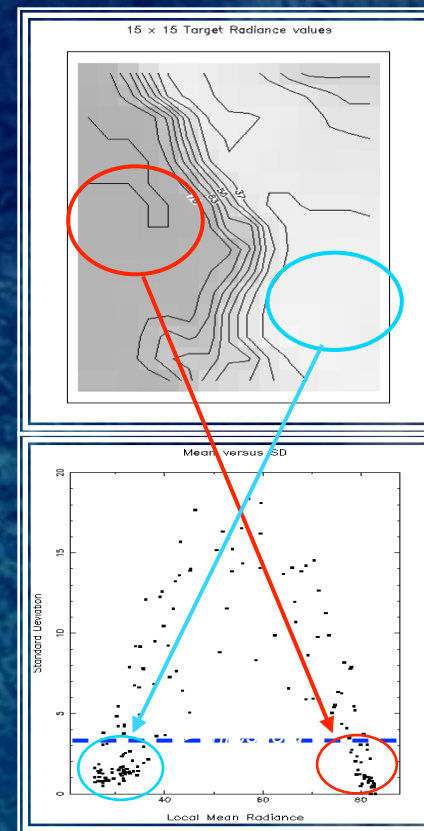


Match  
Min: 1126  
Max: 30249  
CORR : .93  
line,ele: 9, 14

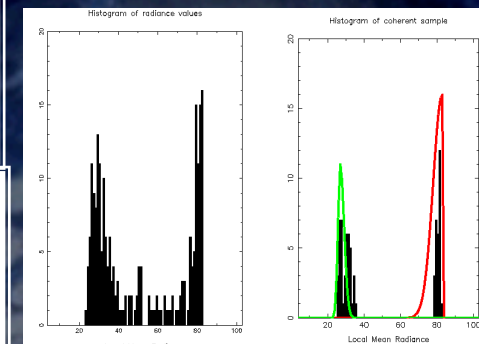
Wind  
DIR : 102  
SPD : 3.6  
COL : 2500

Tracking method: Least Square Error

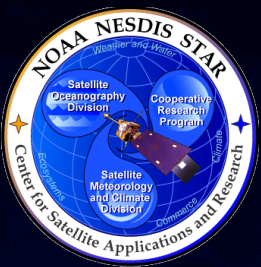
## Target Scene Characteristics



### Spatial Coherence Plots



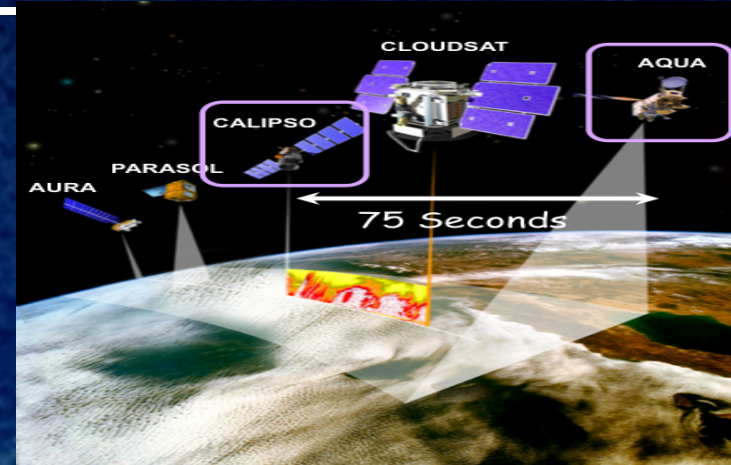




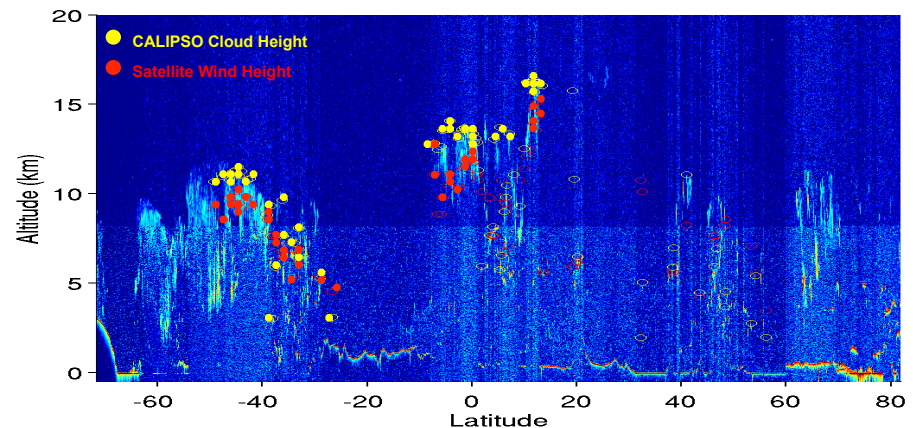
# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

## Using CALIPSO/CloudSat Data to Validate Satellite Wind Height Assignments

- Winds team continues to work closely with the cloud team on cloud height problem (case studies, most recently)
- Leverages unprecedented cloud information offered by CALIPSO and CloudSat measurements
- Enables improved error characterization of satellite wind height assignments
- Enables feedback for potential improvements to satellite wind height assignments
- Improvements to overall accuracy of satellite-derived winds



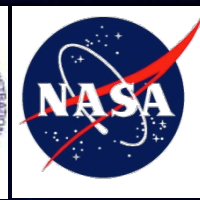
GOES-12 Cloud-drift Wind Heights Overlaid on CALIPSO total attenuated backscatter image at 532nm



Work in progress...

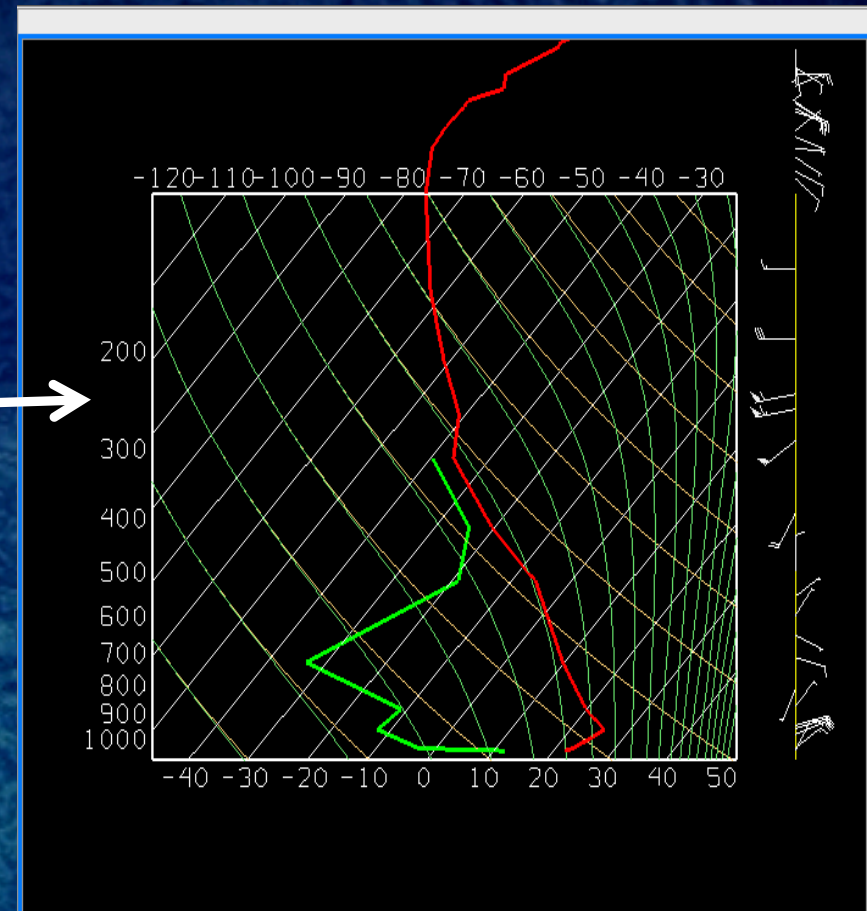
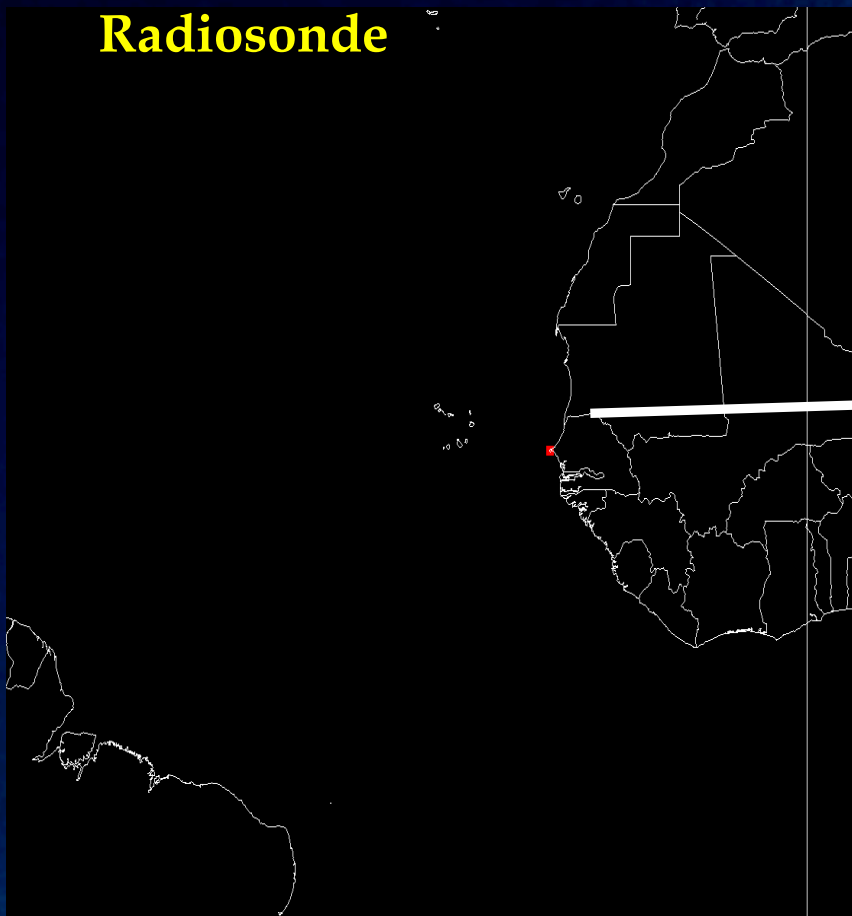


# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools



*Visualization of reference/"ground truth" data using McIDAS-V...*

## Radiosonde



Done using McIDAS-V

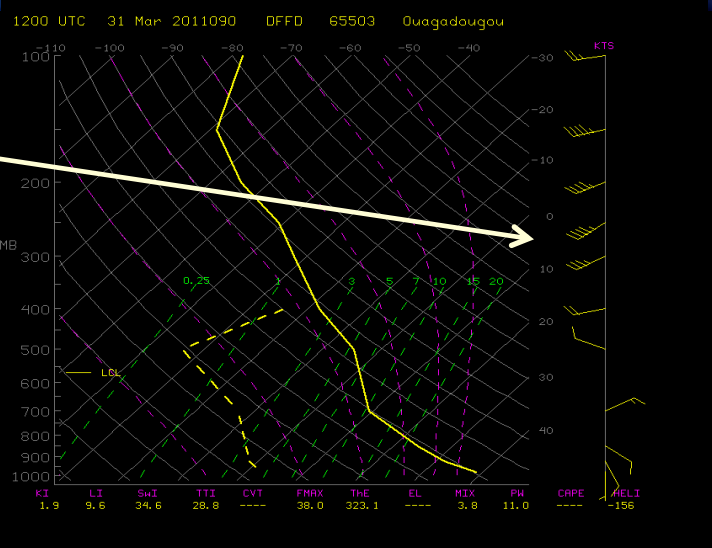
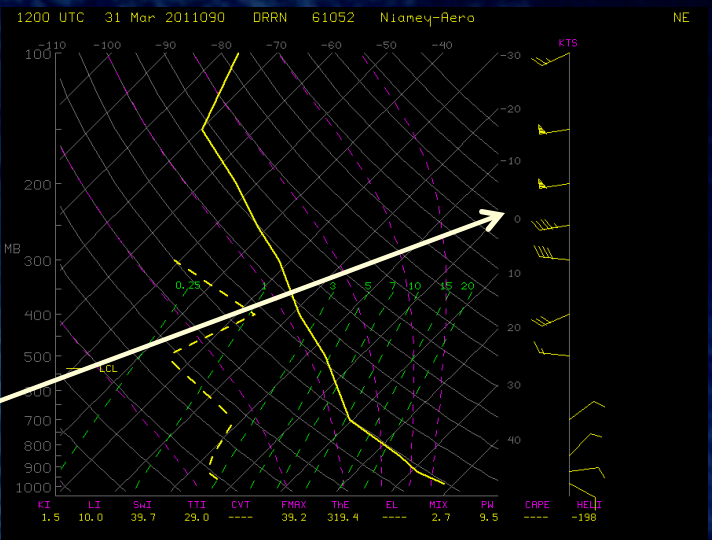
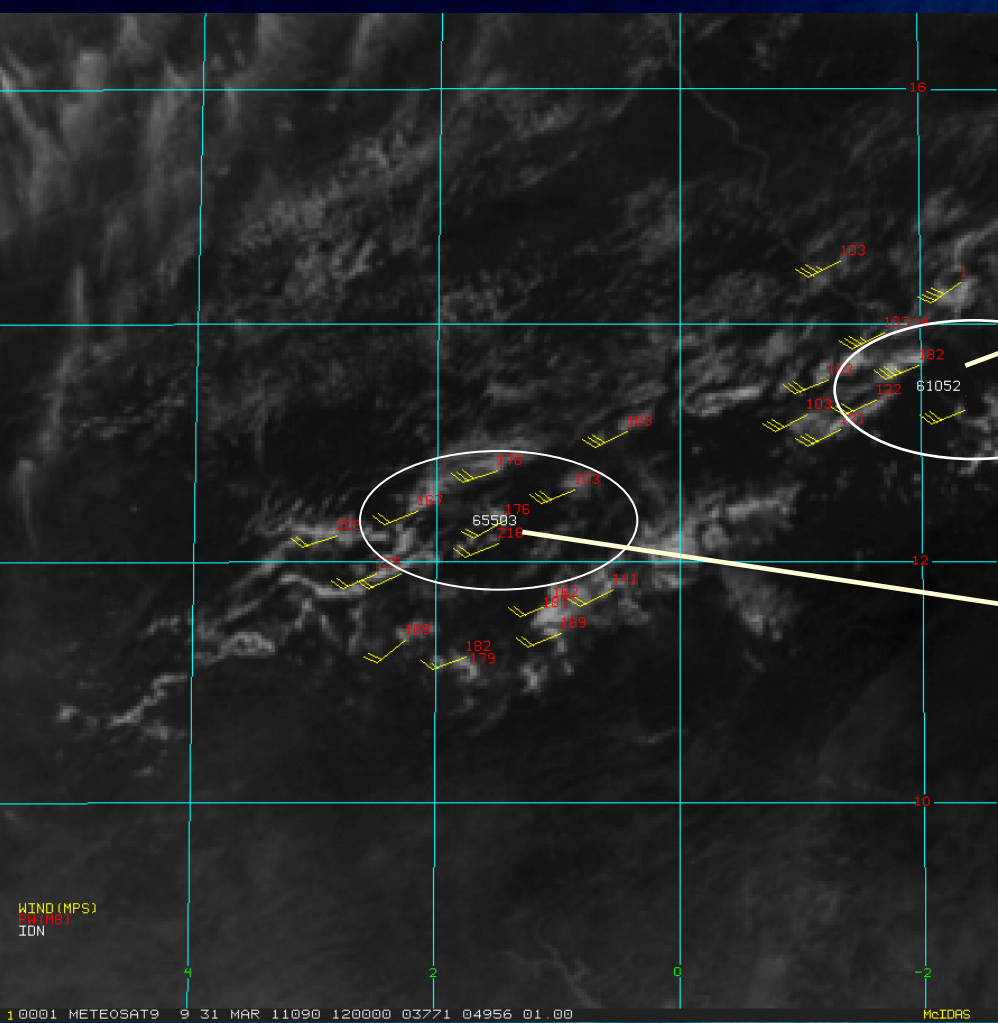


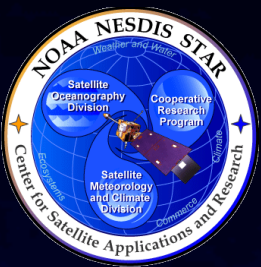


# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools



At what height does satellite wind “best fit”?

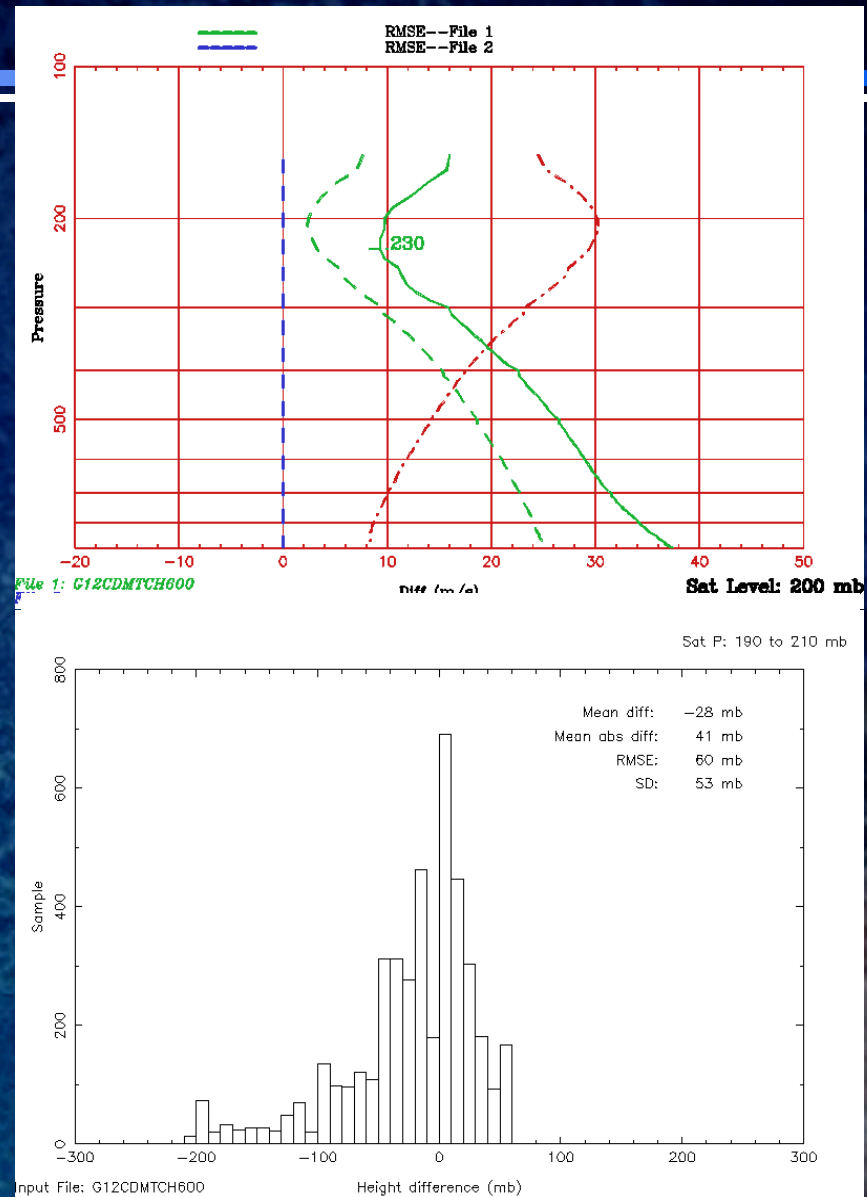




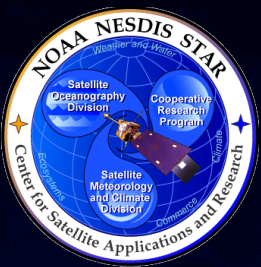
# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

## "Level-of-Best-Fit" Assessment of AMVs

- Uses AMVs together with collocated Radiosonde wind profiles over a period of time
- Use these data to characterize the quality of the height assignments
- Level of Best-Fit is defined to be the level at which vector difference between the satellite wind and the radiosonde wind is a minimum

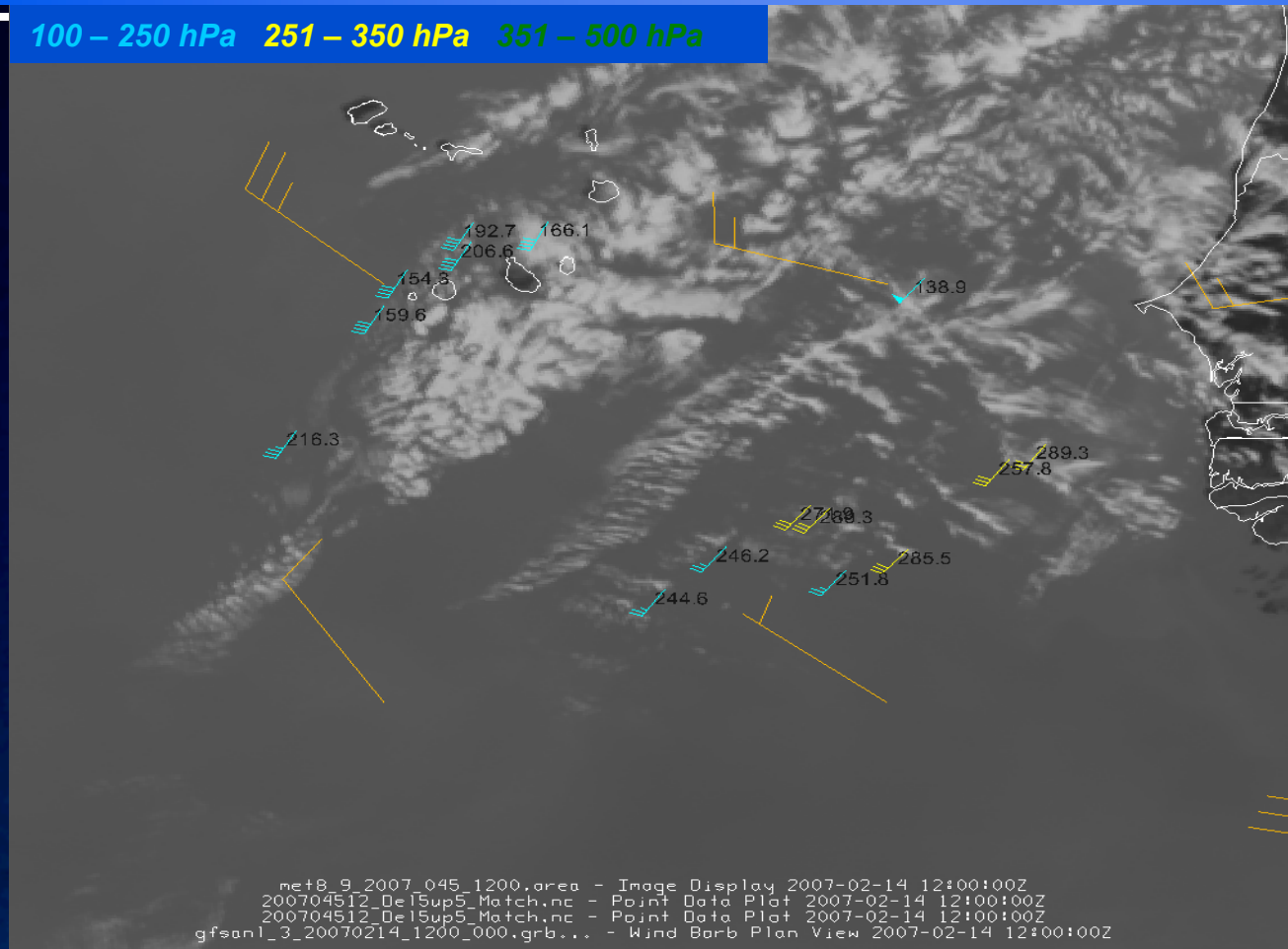






# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

100 – 250 hPa 251 – 350 hPa 351 – 500 hPa

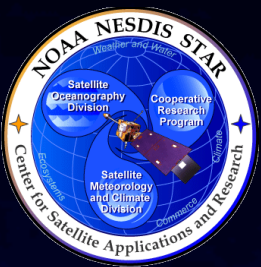


*The search for outliers...*

*Large wind barbs are  
GFS Analysis winds  
at 150 hPa.*

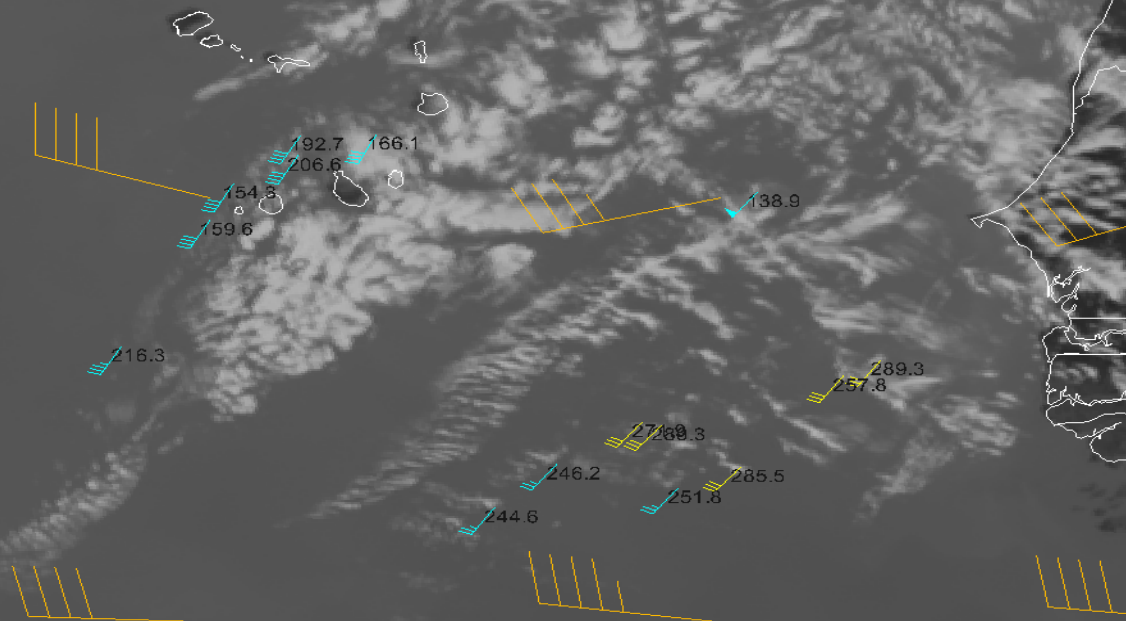
**TC\_AP\_UNCER\_CIRRUS = 40.0**

**Vector Difference > 20 m/s**



# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

100 – 250 hPa 251 – 350 hPa 351 – 500 hPa



met8\_9\_2007\_045\_1200.area - Image Display 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
200704512\_De15up5\_Match.nc - Point Data Plot 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
200704512\_De15up5\_Match.nc - Point Data Plot 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
gfsanl\_3\_20070214\_1200\_000.grb... - Wind Barb Plan View 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z

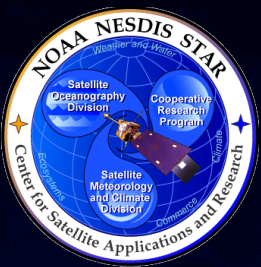
*The search for  
outliers...*

*Large wind barbs are  
GFS Analysis winds  
at 200 hPa.*

**TC\_AP\_UNCER\_CIRRUS = 40.0**

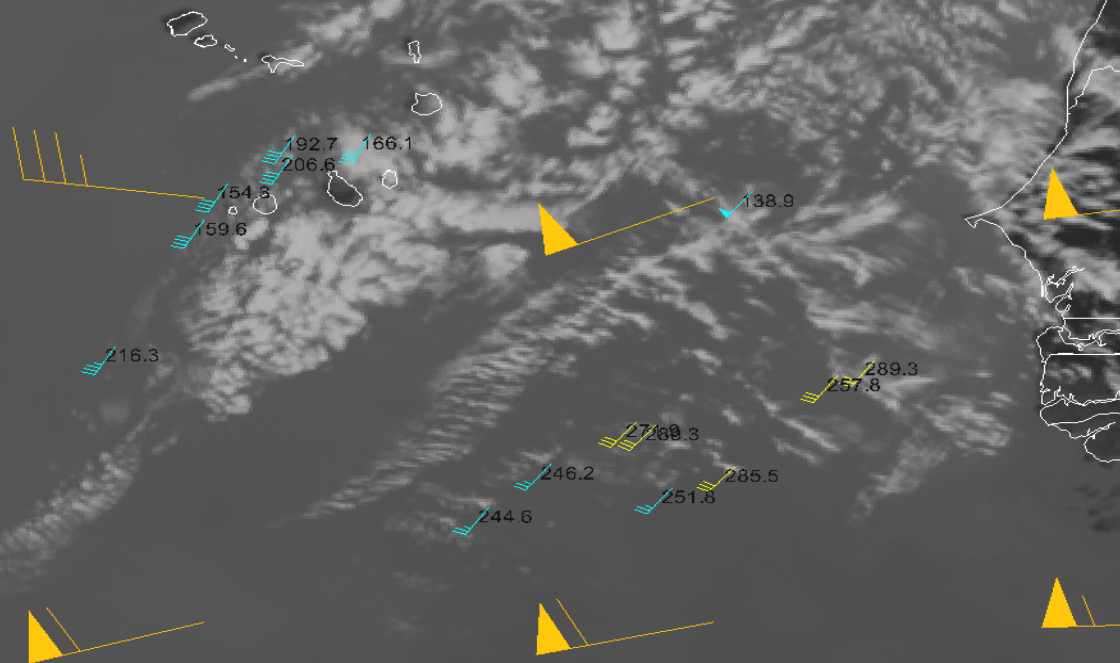
**Vector Difference > 20 m/s**





# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

100 – 250 hPa 251 – 350 hPa 351 – 500 hPa



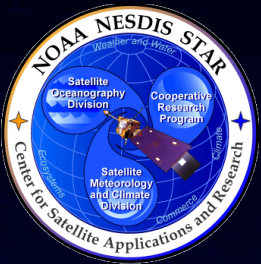
met8\_9\_2007\_045\_1200.area - Image Display 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
200704512\_De15up5\_Match.nc - Point Data Plot 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
200704512\_De15up5\_Match.nc - Point Data Plot 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z  
gfsan1\_3\_20070214\_1200\_000.grb... - Wind Barb Plan View 2007-02-14 12:00:00Z

*The search for  
outliers...*

*Large wind barbs are  
GFS Analysis winds  
at 250 hPa.*

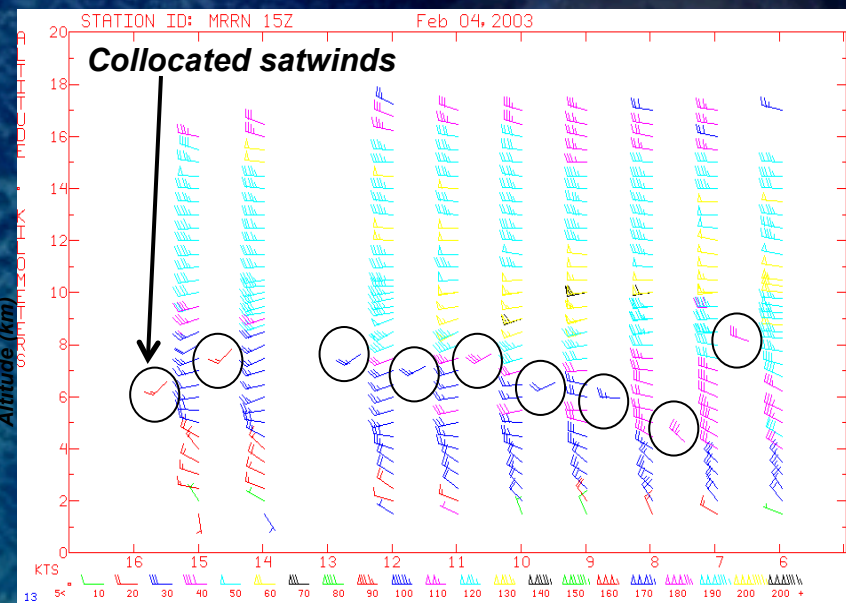
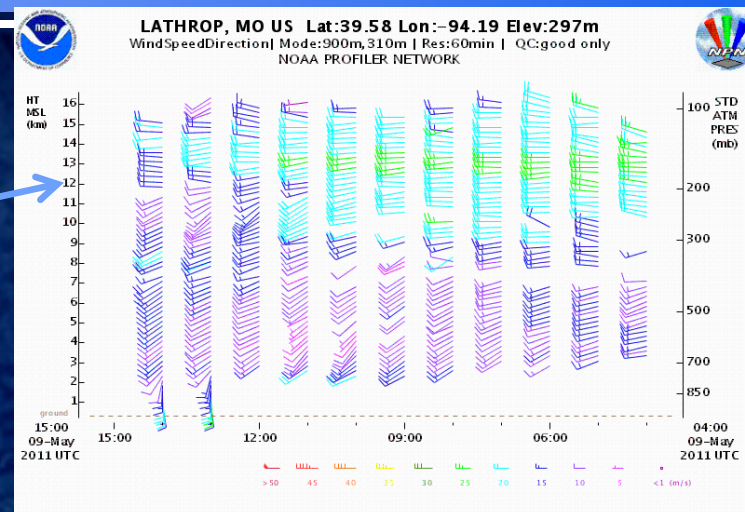
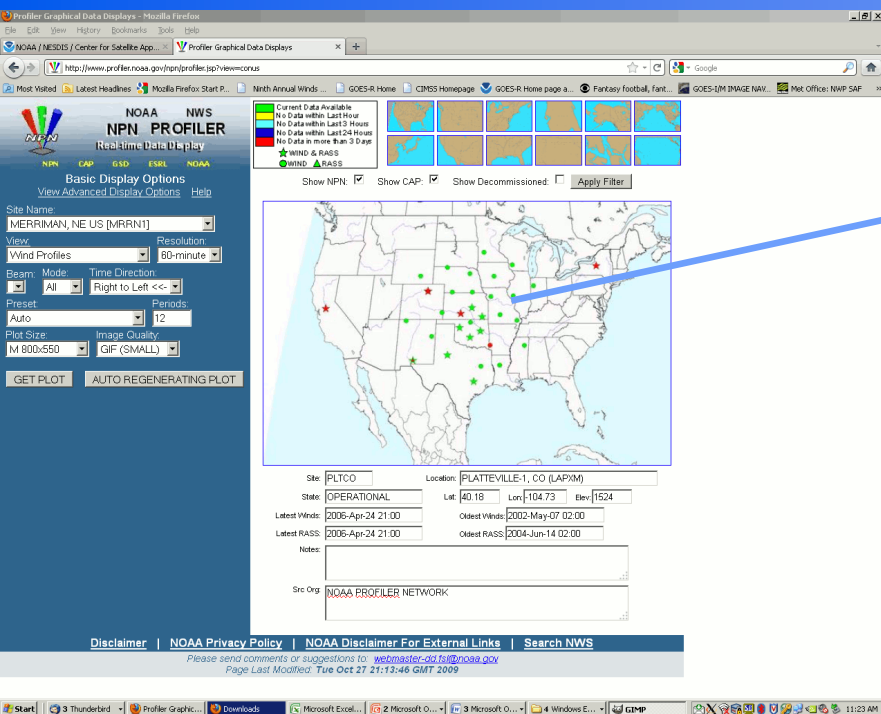
**TC\_AP\_UNCER\_CIRRUS = 40.0**

**Vector Difference > 20 m/s**



# "Deep-Dive" Validation Tools

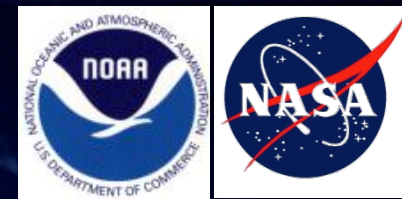
## Using NOAA Wind Profilers







# Ideas for the Further Enhancement and Utility of Validation Tools

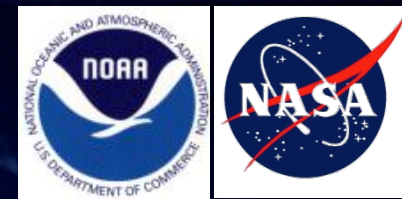


- Enhance some of the McIDAS-V capabilities that would help with wind validation work (ie., displays of vertical wind profiles from different sources including GFS analysis/forecasts, wind profilers, CALIPSO, etc)
- Reprocessing of winds from our matchup databases would be a nice capability to have, but would take a good amount of work and time to do.
- Develop tool needed to generate geometrically-based (stereo, shadows) cloud heights as a means to validate AMV height assignments
  - GOES-based
  - MISR geometrically-based cloud heights
- Develop capability to re-retrieve AMVs from a long-term archive
  - Coordinated effort with NCDC?
  - Would fulfill a long-standing IWWG recommendation that satellite operators reprocess AMVs from data retrieved from their respective archive agencies





# Summary



- Routinely generate Derived Motion Wind (DMW) product in real-time using available ABI proxy data
  - Meteosat-9 SEVIRI
  - Search for outliers, analyze and understand (case studies), develop/test algorithm adjustments
- Primary sources of reference/”ground truth” data for DMW product
  - Radiosondes, GFS analysis, Wind profilers, CALIPSO (cloud height)
- Modify DMW L2 product algorithm(s), as necessary
- Plan to demonstrate DMW product in GOES-R Proving Ground demonstration at HPC this summer.
  - Forecaster feedback will support our validation efforts